WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE PROSPECT-THE FIGURES.

The following table shows the number of electoral votes to which each State will be entitled at the Presidential election in 1856. It is not probable that any new State will be ad-

mitted in t	ime t	to v	ote a	it that electi	on.		
Free States.				Slave States.			
	20			Delaware			
New Hamp	pshir	e+	5	Maryland			
Vermout			5	Virginia			1
Massachus	etts	*	13	North Care	olina		1
Rhode Isla	nd		4	South Care	plina		
Connecticu	t		6	Georgia			1
New York			35	Florida	*		
New Jerse	7		7	Alabama			
Pennsylvar	nia		27	Mississippi		į.	
Ohio -			23			1	
Indiana	-		13	Tennessee) (#		3
Illinois			11	Kentucky	12		- (
Michigan	*		6	Missouri		٠	
Wisconsin			5	Arkansas			
lows -			4	Texas			
California			4				-
				Total		-	1
Total			176				1
							_
District PC		1.27	-				

Whole number of electoral votes -Of which, 149 are necessary to elect. This number subtracted from 176, the number o votes to which the free States are entitled

leaves 27 which the North can spare to go with the South, and still elect their candidates. The free States, then, can carry the election, even if Pennsylvania should go for Slavery; or, with Pennsylvania for Freedom, the loss of New Jersey, Illinois, Iowa, and California, would leave a majority with the North. If, then, Penusylvania can be carried for Freedom, the four smaller free States least to be relied upon can be spared; otherwise, every other State will be needed to carry the election. But there is no probability that California will for-sake her idols, since as late as last fall, in a triangular political contest, neither of the three parties took ground against the aggressions of Slavery. The Keystone State, then, must be the battle-ground on which the friends of Freedom will achieve a glorious victory or suffer a disastrous defeat. It may, I think, be set down as morally certain, that if Pennsylvania is lost, all is lost, and the bloody car of Slavery will roll on triumphantly for another quadrennial term, dragging its wretched victims in its train and trampling upon the rights and crushing out the spirit of Freedom.

It will not help the matter, that the Pro-Sla-

vary majority is divided between the Democrat ic and Know Nothing candidates. It will only throw the election into the House of Repre sentatives, where each State has but a single vote in electing a President. In that body even with the present large Anti-Nebraska ma-jority, the united South, with California, which represented by two doughfaces, would give sixteen votes for a Pro-Slavery candidate, leaving but fourteen for the Anti-Slavery candidate, as the two members from Iowa would neutral ize the vote of each other. With this view of the case, it becomes a quer

tion of momentous interest, What are the pros-pects of the Republican movement in Pennsyl-vania? The relative strength of the several parties in that State, judging from the mingled political contest of last fall, is about as follows Democratic - 167,000 votes.

Know Nothing - 120,000 " . - 80,000 " Can a party of Freedom be formed from these parties, and from independent men of no party, sufficiently numerous to poll a plurality

votes in the State? According to the above figures, the Whigs, with one half of the Know Nothings and one tenth of the Democrats, would constitute such a party, if the remaining

friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania by their BERNICH D. AMES. action will answer. Fort Edward, New York.

THE BALL KEEPS MOVING

MONTROSE, PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the National Era: An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Freedom convened in the old Court House of our village, on Monday, August 20, pursuant to a call of the committee appointed by the Susquehanna County Republican Party. After the Convention was duly organized, by the elec-tion of proper officers—Orange Mott, Esq., in the chair—Leonard P. Hines, Esq., delivered a short, though pungent, speech; after which, the Convention was addressed by Hon. David Wilmot, who briefly stated the position occu-pied by the Republican Party, clearly showing the futility of a farther adherence to old party issues, and urging the necessity of immediate and joint action on the one great issue-hos

tility to Human Slavery.

At the conclusion of the learned Judge's able address, a series of strong resolutions from which we select the following-were passed with an unanimous "aye," that shook the old "Hall of Justice" to its foundation.

"Whereas the aggressive policy of the Slave Power, which has been recently manifested in the wanton abrogation of that timehonored compact, the Missouri Compromise by which a vast territory, secured to Freedor has been opened to the curse of Human Sla very; its defiant attempts to control the affairs of Kansas against popular sentiment, and in utter disregard of law, evince a determination on the part of that Power to acquire and hold, at every hazard, the supremacy in the Govern-ment of the United States, and to transform this boasted "land of the free" into a great slaveholding Confederacy; and whereas, in the crisis that is upon us, and in the struggle be tween the opposing principles of Liberty and Slavery, it becomes the friends of Freedom everywhere to take counsel together, that they may act in concert upon the great question which so nearly concerns the interests of all:

Therefore, "Resolved, That the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and the whole course of policy pursued by the Administration of Franklin Pierce, including the election outrages in Kansas and the removal of Governor Reeder, at the demand of the Slavery Propaganda of Missouri, show the great wrongs that a corrupt tool of Slavery, in the Presidential chair, may commit, and demonstrate the necessity of our electing a true friend of Freedom to fill the highest executive office in the gift of the

people. "Resolved, That the imprisonment of Pass more Williamson, for no other cause than telling a woman that by the laws of Pennsylvania she was free, was an act of judicial tyranny, unparalleled in the history of our country, and an unwarrantable encroachment on Stat Rights, worthy of the days of Jeffries and his

compeers. "Resolved, That the perfidious repudiation by the Senate, of a solemn compact with the North, whereby the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas were forever consecrated to Free-dom, has absolved us from all compacts and compromises in relation to Slavery outside of the Constitution; and we now demand the res-toration of Kansas, Nebraska, and all other we never will consent to the acquisition of an- ed a slave, but a servant." Now, that Mr. other foot of slave territory, nor the admission

Know Something, but cordially invite men of all parties to unite with us on the broad platlarge speech, and Free Speech, and Free his sending back to him his fugitive slave,

following men were chosen as delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention: Hon. William Jessup, Hon. D. D. Warner, Robert Griffis, Charles F. Read, H. H. Frazier, S. B. Chase, John Young, Albert Bushnell, and John F. Deans.

The proceedings of the Convention are but and, in this instance, it are better than their spi are better than their spi tainly cannot be worse. have at last been awakened to the con tion of their true interests. They now see the absolute necessity of active opposition to the encroachment of the Southern Oligarchy; and, though the apathy of all parties has been aston-

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THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XXXVI. INFOUNDED ASSUMPTIONS, AND HISTORICAL

So far as the principles of strict construction, the rules of the Supreme Court, and the spirit and intent of the Constitution as manifested in its general scope and declared objects, are to be recognised as our guides, we have sufficient y discussed the bearings of the Federal Consti tution upon the legal tenure of Slavery, and the relations of the Federal Government to the Slave

Accordingly, our investigations might close here, were it not for the fact that the conclusions we have reached, and in the use of all the known laws of interpretation known either to the courts or to the legal profession, (co-incident, harmo-nious, and unavoidable, as we have found them to be,) are nevertheless neutralized, nullified and even set aside, in thousands of otherwise ntelligent and well-informed minds, on account of mere vague impressions, of long standing adistinctly connected with supposed historical facts, which never had in reality any existence reposing on no basis but irrational conjecture, bald assumption, and interested traditions, that, at most, can be traced no farther back in our political literature than the date (1819-'20) of

the Missouri struggle and compromise.

It will be necessary to notice, distinctly, these impressions, and then test their quality by comparing them with the historical facts bearing

UNFOUNDED ASSUMPTIONS. We may mention, once more, the almost iniversally assumed historical fact, that Slavery had a legal existence in this country at the time the Constitution was formed. My readers now understand that all this is mere assumption without a shadow of foundation. I need occupy no further time here in respect to it, except to say that few persons, among the tens of thou sands who have lately learned to correct this error, have ever yet been able fully to rid them-selves of the false impressions that it had made upon them. If they have learned to reason in remembrance of the real fact, (as few of them have,) they have not unlearned the habit of feeling as if the truth were otherwise.

2. And even where this false impression is

overcome, there remains the idea, that notwithstanding the fact that Slavery was illegal, it was at the time universally supposed to be legal.

And the fallacy is admitted, that on this account there must have been some "compromise," regulation, or "understanding," in favor of the institution" thus recognised as existing-and that this "understanding," if not exactly bind-ing, entitles the slaveholding States to some comity or forbearance.

3. Very naturally connected with this, is the

trong impression that in the Convention that rafted the Constitution there was a difficulty, severe and long-protracted struggle, between the Northern and Southern delegates, on this vexatious slave question, very similar to the difficulties that have since occurred; and.

4. That this difficulty could finally be ad-

asted in no way but by a "compromise," in which Slavery was allowed certain prerogatives, rights, and immunities, (such as the so-called fugitive-slave clause, for example,) "without never have come into the Union," and "the Union never could have been formed." The South, then, as in our own time. South, then, as in our own times, is supposed to have played the overseer; and the North, as now, and no alternative but to play the doughface, and submit to the dictation.

5. On these assumed grounds it is pleaded,

that although, for sheer shame, our fathers avoided the use of the words slavery and slave, yet they nevertheless consented to provide for the existence and continuance of the things the words signify: that although the Constitution according to the words of the words of the words of the furnished letters, &c., on polytics that although the Constitution according to the words of the w ng to the proper meaning of the words, goes in avor of Liberty, and against Slavery, yet the secret "intention" was in a contrary dis and so, for sooth, we must be bound by the secret "intentions," and not by the public declarations, of the framers and adopters of the in-

fument!

6. And all this tottling cob-house of assumption reposes upon the still farther assumption, that, at the time the Constitution was formed, the Northern States were all free States, and the Southren States were slave States; the Northern States being in favor of emancipation, and the Southern States then, as at present, perti-naciously clinging to Slavery, and ready to foreto all the benefits of the Union, all claim to a share in a common nationality so recently acquired, rather than give up the patriarchal in-stitution, at once cherished as honorable and lucrative, and venerated as republican and Christian. Thus it must of course have been, or else the previously-named assumptions must be regarded as being but the shadow of a

7. And this is not all. Another assumption equally indispensable to the entire structure of a historical Pro-Slavery construction is, that previously, and until the time when the present onstitution was formed, there was no Union of the States-that, up to that date, (1787-'9,) the States were isolated from each other, exerci-sing separately the full powers of independent nations; that the problem, then for the first States could be brought under one General Gov ernment, or whether they should remain as the were, standing alone.
So essential to the argument of those who ad

here to the traditionary tale of the "compromise of the Constitution" is this assumed historical fact, that even the class of Abolitionist who give credence to that theory, and condemn the Constitution on that account, consider it an important link in the chain of their reasonings. Witness the following extract from one of their late publications.
"Originally, the responsibility of Slavery rest

ed exclusively with the States in which it exist ed. No State had, necessarily, any connection with it in any other State; and if any of the States chose, they might be entirely free from the contamination. But, in the formation of our present political Union, the relations of the several States to Slavery became entirely changed. The support of the institution, which had hitherto devolved exclusively upon the States in which it existed, was now assumed by the Federal Government, and the responsibility thereby thrown upon the whole country." * *
"Prior to her adoption of the United States
Constitution, the soil of Massachusetts was free. The slave no sooner planted his feet upon it than his chains fell off. She knew no difference between the fugitive from Carolina and the fu

. Anti-Slavery Tracts, No 7, pp. 5-6, by the America [REMAINDER OF LETTER XXXVI NEXT WHEK.]

gitive from Hungary."*

CUMBERLAND Co., ILL., Aug. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: Permit me to call attention to a mistake o

. Sumner, in his Lecture on the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, as I think Dr. Breckenridge ha In speaking of the good which the Anti-Sla very enterprise has accomplished, Mr. Sumner says: "Already there are signs of change, in

common speech as well as in writing, among slave-masters. The bondman is no longer call-"Resolved, That the Republican Party of Susquehanna County disavow all connection with Democrat or Whig, Know Nothing or Know Something, but cordially invite or and Sabbath schools:

Our correspondent should remember that the people, in the progress of civilization, become better than their laws and institutions; and, in this instance, it may be hoped that they are better than their spiritual guides-they cer-

> FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y., August 25, 1855.

Convention at all. So general is the expecta-tion that it will be merged in the Republican, that they give their chief attention to the latter.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Muscovite organ has put in an appear The Muscovite organ has put in an appearance! On June 5th, when "The European Imbroglio" was published, the New York Tribune was a rancorous Anglophobe! on August 11, in "The War and Freedom," you see it has become a furious Francophobe! On June 5th, it was all "England." England was "the chief opponent with whom Civilization and Freedom have to contend." On August 11th, its great bugbear is Louis Napoleon, "the assassin of the French and Roman Republics," "the French despot." "the French usurper," "the French despot."

I feel no special call to vindicate the French against the Russian policy. That noble nation need fear no comparison with Muscovy; but in what little relates to my own country, you may perhaps generously concede me a hearing.

The New York Tribune: "Should Louis Napoleon and Palmerston triumph over Rus sia, the pervading agitation for Reform in Great Britain—an agitation directly impelled by the Crimean disaster—will be arrested."

Do not wrong us, sir, so far as to suppose that the English Reformers would purchase

domestic Reform at the terrible and disgraceful price of humiliation to Russia abroad. No sir; these men do not need to be told, that if continental Europe were to become Cossack, insular "Reform" would be a miserable mockery, a delusion, and a snare. We do not wish, if the alternative existed, to purchase Reform for ourselves at the frightful price of the enslavement of Europe; but there is, in fact, no such alternative. The triumph of Russia, we all know, is the triumph of Aristocracy and Conservatism, both abroad and at home. Cursed comes to that, as an English Reformer, I say, give me the British House of Peers forever, rather than the Menchikoffs and Woronzoffs for rather than the Menchikoffs and Woronzoffs for a century. What authority has the New York Tribune for leading people to infer that English Reformers desire "Crimean disasters," in order that an impulse should be given to the Reform movement at home? Until such authority be given, I unqualifiedly deny the existence of such a fiendish and inhuman wish. The painful truth really is, that the progress of reforms in England is arrested by the Russian war; and that progress will continue to be arrested until Russia consents to abandon her claims to Con-

stantinople.

The Tribune: "The victories of Wellington doomed England to an age of unchallenged Tory rule; so every triumph gained by the French Despot and his Confederates is a new rivet in the fetters of Western Europe."

History does not bear out this assertion. Tory rule held sway unchallenged from 1760 to 1830, because neither George III nor his eldest son would countenance the Whigs. The American defeat brought on a short-lived Rockingham Administration; and after Mr. Pitt's death, Lord Grenville was Minister for a few months. The coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox was not purely Tory; but, with these trivial exceptions, Tory rule existed in full feather from 1760 to 1830. What had Wellington's victories, or his reverses, to do with it? He did not become a Peninsular hero till 1810-'11, and did not take his seat in the Lords der Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Bill? Did his reverses accomplish them? In

both cases, no.

For the sake of the argument, admit that Wellington's victories "doomed England," and so forth, what use does the editor propose to we might have worse things than the rule of Palmerston, Clarendon, and Molesworth. I do not believe that the present Cabinet has any wicked desire to put " a new rivet in the fetters of either England or the other nations of Western Europe. Can this editor say as much for the Russian Government? I am, &c., A PLYMOUTH NONCONFORMIST.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

MAKAWAO MAUI, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, June 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era: Since I wrote you in February last, things at the islands have moved on the even tenor of their way. April 7th, the Hawaiian Legislature was opened by a sensible speech from the King. I was glad to perceive, on reading it, what seemed to be a deep concern on his part, in view of the decrease of his people. He urged the Legislature to devise measures to check this decrease. Chief Justice Lee also, in his report, spoke most alarmingly on the same subject, and made some suggestions as to the means of reformation. But though the meeting of the Legislature is about closing, I do not hear that anything has been done to check the evil complained of. I had many fears that nothing would be done. Neither the King nor Mr. Lee said anything of the principal cause of the decrease of the Hawaiian race, and of course made no suggestions which point-ed to the removal of the evil. Indolence is inquestionably the cause of the depopulation of the islands. The King said nothing to encourage industry, nothing of helping every Ha waiian to a home, and of encouraging every man, woman, and child, to remain at home, and to throw around it such attractions as should cure them of all desire of wandering. Judge Lee reports that one cause of diminution is the fact that "our young men are transtion is the fact that "our young men are transported out of the kingdom, and die on foreign shores." But though the King knows this perfectly, yet he recommended no measure which looked like encouraging his poor people. Instead of this, he recommended to "place the Department of War upon a firm and better footing." This, in my opinion, is one of the worst recommendations that he could have made. But he has advice from a high quarter. Mr. Wellie, his Minister of Foreign Relations. Mr. Wyllie, his Minister of Foreign Relations. is Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy. Yes, of the Hawaiian navy, of which the first ship, sloop, brig, barque, and gun-boat, is yet to be built or purchased. Think of such a navy. "Admitted to such a sight, could you, my friend,

"Admitted to such a signt, could you, my friend, refrain from laughter?"

Mr. Secretary Wyllie is the man who, if he cannot exclaim, "My voice is still for war," seems to be saying, "In time of peace, prepare for war." As he is conjuring up a war spirit, thankful may he be if he do not have a taste thankful may he be if he do not have a taste of its horrors. Some \$40,000 are to be appro-priated, in part from the hard earnings of this poor people, to gratify this foolish and wicked spirit. And this sum is only about two-thirds spirit. And this sum is only about two-thirds of what the honorable Secretary of War wished. Indeed, could the war party have all they de-sire, we might at once bid farewell, a long farewell, to industry, and intelligence, and thrift.

I mourn over this insane project. I pray God
to pardon the folly and sin involved in it. I regard it as provocative of war. The strength of Hawaii is to sit still. I deprecate it, as inducing indolence, and perpetuating ignorance, and as a shameful waste of property. How much good might be effected with this money, it is easy to a solution. it is easy to see. School-houses, roads, bridger &c., might be built, books printed, &c. I hop

part of little Hawaii may not cause some for-

ishing, considering the momentous interests at stake, yet that apathy is now in a great measure thrown off, and we feel confident that their action in the contest of 1856 will clear their shirts from the foul stain brought upon the skirts from the foul stain brought upon the skirts from the foul stain brought upon the sample of some of its executive officers.

The prospects of the Republican party in that had the king and his Ministers said less of commerce in his speech and their reports, that had the king and his Ministers said less of commerce in his speech and their reports, that had the king and his Ministers said less of commerce in his speech and their reports, while the contest of Mr. Locum-teners, as it the care conficence in his speech and their reports, that had the king and his Ministers said less of commerce in his speech and their reports, as it there would have been more of agriculture, as a means of commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, as it the commerce in his speech and their reports, while the king and his Ministers said less of commerce in his speech and their reports, while the king and his Ministers said less of commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, as it these from the care commended by Dectors Warren, and to assure that when the expected duel grows out of the sample of commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, while of commerce in his speech and their reports, while of commerce in his speech and their reports, while of commerce in his speech and their reports, while of commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, while the commerce in his speech and their reports, and Portsmouth, where and Portsmouth, where and Portsmouth, w

grave of the Hawaiian nation," I still think it

The latest news from Honolulu is, that the The latest news from Honolulu is, that the Hawaiian Legislature had nearly closed their labors, and were about to adjourn, not having accomplished very much for the improvement of the nation. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society was holding a fair and an annual address; but we want to hear of more of the doings of this body. We hear, too, of the somewhat sudden death of Paki, a chief of high rank. He was an important man, and will leave a vacuum in the upper House, and in the Privy Council, not to be filled. He was in the prime of life, and we hoped that he would the prime of life, and we hoped that he would live long to do good in his sphere. But the Lord has removed him, and the poor wasting nation mourns his death. A few high chiefs only remain. Paki was a member of the church at Honolulu, and I know of nothing derogatory to his Christian character, though I am not aware of anything striking in relation to his piety. More I may say of him hereafter, if spared.

June 20.—We are in the midst of our wheat

harvest. The season has been a favorable one for wheat-growing, and the crop is good, but the encouragement given by the Flouring Com-pany to wheat-growers is not very great. The company lost much money last year, and are unable to pay down for wheat this year. Though the experiment of wheat-growing is fully set-tled, yet it remains a question whether we can compete with our California neighbors in manoffacturing flour. The corn crop is likely to fail almost entirely on this island, from the ravages of the cut worm. It is scarcely possible to raise garden vegetables, and I fear sweet potatoes will also be destroyed. Irish potatoes are still raised, but they bring only a dollar and a half per barrel; and instead of being in demand for the California market, as not "one," but a thousand, for the gallantry be the factious hand who would aggrandize the Czar, in order to pull down a Clarendon. If it comes to that, as an English Reformer, I say, give me the British House of Peers forever, resther the British House of Peers forever, from San Francisco, have been brought down quoted. He (of the Organ) is a glorious fellowed by the company of the Cathorina market, as the one, but a thousand, for the gallantry they were a few years ago, they do not suffice fence from the grave charge which the locum that country. Many potatoes, onions, &c., from San Francisco, have been brought down and sold at Honolulu, and thus a damper has been put upon the enthusiasm of Hawaiians in pursuing this branch of agriculture. Still there is a demand for all that the people will raise, and they can easily obtain a comfortable agallant defender of the South, its institu

> How deep an interest I feel in the agitating subjects which are forced upon your attention just now, I cannot easily tell. The emotions of my bosom, on reading your late papers, have been sorrow, shame, and indignation. I tremble for my country; and can only assure you that all I can I will do—look to God for mercy on your behalf. Yours, wi's affectionate con-J. S. GREEN.

"WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?"

We fear that philanthrop, is but a word, and that generosity of Virgini to the purpose of our fields may bot a higher benevo-lence than belongs to modern civilization or to the living Virginian race. It often happens that a good character is worn long after it is furficied by communities as well as hy men. forfeited, by communities as well as by men. with its purposes or its abstract views on the A noble ancestry may transmit an inheritance subject of American Slavery, we hasten to reof golden epinion to posteries, which they may not deserve, but which they may enjoy until a time which tries men's souls arrives, to strip demands.

only according to the measure of the profits of their trade? Was it not enough that Weldon, in a neighboring State, should impose a fine of views on them were judged to be of sufficient who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, in the hour of their sorrow and mis-

To what a forlorn and wretched condition has our inhumanity reduced the afflicted peo-ple of Norfolk and Portsmouth? We cause in their infected habitations, is to consign them | in Washington. Shortly after the beginning pure atmosphere of the country, or the untaint-ed hospitalities of our villages and towns beyond Union, a series of "contributions" on that sub-

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead.

"And by chance, there came down a certain priest that way; and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. "And likewise a Levite, when he was at the

Here was philanthropy as taught two thou-Here was philanthropy as taught two thou-sand years ago; and how sorry has been the ican politics alluded to, otherwise than in progress of that civilization and Christianity, which now, in localities exempted by Providence from the infectious elements of the distemper, upon a selfish calculation of the mere chances of harm, refuse all escape from infection and death to fellow-beings, fellow-citizens, neighbors, and kindred! Even the rude chivalry of kindly declined by Dr. Bailey, who stated to us the dark ages puts our modern civilization and Christianity to the blush! Take an instance from the Chronicles of the Cid:

from the Chronicles of the Cid:

"Rodrigo forthwith set out upon the road, and took with him twenty knights. And as he went he did great good, and gave alms, feeding the poor and needy. And upon the way they found a leper, struggling in a quagmire, who cried out to them with a loud voice to help him.

Our literary labors in connection with any content of the conte for the love of God; and when Rodrigo heard this, he alighted from his beast and helped him, and placed him upon the beast before him, and carried him with him in this manner to the inn after having lived and supported those dependwhere he took up his lodging that night. At this, were his knights little pleased. And when supper was ready, he bade his knights take their seats, and he took the leper by the hand, and seated him next himself, and ate with him for them. Thus, while writing Democratic polynomials. out of the same dish. The knights were greatities for the Union, the Democratic (monthly) ly offended at this foul sight, insomuch that Review, and a dozen other Democratic parts they rose and left the chamber. But Rodrigo ordered a bed to be made ready for himself and

for the leper, and they twain slept together."

The heroic lesson of charity may have been lost on his companious, but the good Cid realized the vision of that night's rest with the leper, which assured him that his enemies should never prevail against him in battle, that house in his renown, for God had blessed him; and which exhorted him to go on evermore, persevering in doing good.

How vain and idle are the expedients that our frightened cities are using to keep away a low-laborer.
pestilence that walketh in darkness and a destruction that cometh at noonday. If the cities of Petersburgh, Richmond, Alexandria, and and pray that this show of resistance on the part of little Hawaii may not cause some forcing Power to come down upon us, like an eagle pouncing upon a sparrow, and carrying it off in its talons, and destroy us as a nation. I wish Mr. Wyllie would recollect the declaration of One greater than earthly kings—"All they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword." * * *

Our shadow, too, has gone ten degrees backward. And though we have no organized the Know Nothings among us, naught but now and then a stray member from the United States, yet we abound in Do Nothings—a set of creatures scarcely less pernicious in the influence which they exert on society. You know the maxim—"He that does nothing, soon learns to do ill." But I must speak of this subject in another connection, as I have not room in this sheet to say all that I need, to make the right impression—a thing which I would do, or say nothing. I will merely add, that had the King and his Ministers said less of commerce in his speech and their reports, and do argued the sill period to the supplied in the conditions of atmost cum-tenents that we are still in the dark—nevel to cum-tenents that we are still in the dark—nevel to cum-tenents that we are still in the dark—nevel to cum-tenents that we are still in the dark—nevel to cum-tenents that we are still in the dark—nevel to cum-tenents that we are still in the dark—nevel to indirect, with any one tenest the possible chance be likely to meet there—and respecting ourself too much to be disposed to pry into its secrets. Our and the intention of the period on the theory of the brules. If we are the possible chance be likely to meet there—and respecting ourself too much to disposed to pry into its secrets. Our and the meet there—and res

"ODDS. BULLETS AND BLUDGEONS!"

Repu dican party in Washington City' is noth- to advance there the great object of increasing

conspicuous Free-Soilers in 1848, are now pro-prietors of the Organ newspaper, which, to its credit be it written, has, as at present edited, no affinity whatever with Abolitionism, direct "The editor of the Star has no occasion to speak hypothetically about the size of the Era's

contributor to the columns of the paper. His connection with the Era perhaps afforded him the opportunity of acquiring that intimate knowledge of the Free Soil Association of 1848, which he displays in the above paragraph; but he should remember that good school-fellows 'never tell tales out of school.'

"We owe our friend, the editor of the Organ,

quoted. He (of the Oryan) is a glorious fellow, and points his sharp rapier with inimitable skill. Witness the conclusion of his com-

"What right has the Abolition paper to claim a gallant defender of the South, its institutions, and the Union, as an ally, upon the mere circumstance of his having been 'a contributor' to its columns? We will tolerate no such insinuation. We therefore demand, on behalf of our colleague, a withdrawal of the insinuation, and ample reparation for the slander. Otherwise, 'odds! bullets and bludgeons'——. But we choke down our indignation, confident that our colleague will deny the charge, and demand that 'the contributions' be published; and, in

default of this obvious measure of justice, that we shall be empowered to wait upon the Hay-tien who has perpetrated the slander with a mortal message, and bespeak coffins for two."

Placing little faith in the integrity of the pursubject of American Slavery, we hasten to re-

them of the false reputation.

What shall we say of the treatment which our brethren of Norfolk and Portsmouth are receiving at the hands of humanity? Was it not enough that New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, should cut themselves of from intercourse with those whom they esteem industrious, he furnished papers for the periodical to the profits of the p

the industrial arts in the United States, written from New York; and for the Republic of this city, the well-remembered series of "Ichabod" letters upon fashions in Washington, the squabevery avenue of public conveyance, between themselves and the cities and towns around with beams in their own eyes, who were bent them, to be barricaded. We imprison them in their charnel-house, as if they were pirates and outlawed enemies of mankind. To confine them to death. To allow them to escape into the the European revolutions of 1848, we com-Union, a series of "contributions" on that subthe range of the pestilence, is to relieve them from the jaws of an untimely grave. But we after consulting all the trust-worthy English refuse them escape; we deprive them of all and continental sources of information within means of making known their wants and calamity. We doom them to a fate worse than the felon's, in the calculating and callous indifference with which we contemplate their lar series of "contributions" on the same sub-ject, for his journal, with the handsome complinent, by-the-by, of an offer of just twice what

the Union had been paying for them.

We were rejoiced to find so much true liberality evinced by a publisher holding the opinions of Dr. Bailey, of the Era, as was evident in this offer made, with the full knowledge on his part that upon American Slavery and Amer place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side.

"But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, ly willing to furnish our views on the condition." came where he was; and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him."

If y willing to thrnish our views on the condition of Europe and passing occurrences there, for that journal, so long as his readers would stand them. So, we commenced and continued the preparation of the papers in question, weekly, for many months: in none of the papers in question, weekly, the papers in question and "dressing down" Exeter Hall, and those cler gymen who pinned their faith to it, on all passing occasions. As these were not few, we event ually made the Era's columns too hot to hold that he was induced to that course by the com-plaints of many of his patrons (the Abolitionists) who sympathized with those parties—the

Review, and a dozen other Democratic part publications, we furnished articles for the Who (monthly) Review, which the conductors of that periodical did us the honor to adopt as leaders.

These latter, however, were, like our "contribut of American politics. They were upon the na-val history of our country, some fifty years pri-or to the commencement of the American Rev-

of our friend of the Organ in our behalf, and in that of the true cause of State Rights in which he claims us, so gracefully, to be his feld

editor of the Era, we have to inform Mr. Loc cum-tenens that we are still in the dark—never having had occasion to enter it—having no po-

A MAGIC LAND.—The following eulogy upon the wealth and prosperity of the North is from

We are indebted to the polished pen of our chivalrous friend of the Organ for a knowledge of the existence of the following paragraph in the National Era of this city, a journal we rarely see, under the pressure of our business engagements:

"The Evening Star of this city discourses as follows in reference to the newly-formed Republican Association:
"In those States where population was dense, restrictions upon the political privileges of foreigners might be imposed; while in others, where population was needed, immigration might be invited by easier conditions. This was the system, this the solution, this the true American idea, as established by the sages of '87. Acting upon this idea, some of the States threw open to foreigners, upon the easiest terms, find a Constitution and by-laws purporting to be those of the Association of the Republican party in Washington City, which, as a matter of course, can all be comfortably seated in the sanctum of our neighbor of the National Era, if the apartment is twelve feet square. The pushing this same spirit to the utmost bounds, it has a partment is twelve feet square. ing n yre nor less than the never-to-be forgotten l'an-Buren-Buffalo-Platform party of the
federal metropolis, weakened by the loss of at
least one-tenth of its members, in the withdrawal of the two individuals who, having been
constituents. For Soilers in 1848. icent public works, worked their mines, tilled their fields, dug their canals—in short, made the North what it is, an almost magic land in the extent and beauty of its material progress."

PROMISING YOUTHS .- A celebrated clergyspeak hypothetically about the size of the Era's sanctum, as we can assure him that the office has not been removed since he was a regular mon. Returning from church, he passed a number of specimens of "Young America," amusing themselves with a game of marbles, rather intimately mixed with fancy swearing. "My boy," said the Rev. to an interesting youth of eight years, "my boy, I am quite frightened."
"Are you?" answered Buttons, quite naively, why the deuce don't you run, then?";

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